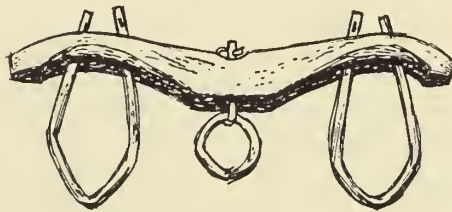


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# NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CLUB BULLETIN

Vol. 3. No. 2

ISSUED MONTHLY

MARCH, 1937

## BRIDGES CALLS ON PARTY TO PROFIT FROM ERRORS AND FIGHT FOR VICTORY

United States Senator H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, one of the few Republican candidates for major office who survived the last campaign, in paying tribute to Lincoln, at the same time pointed out that back in 1856 the Republican Party's candidate for President, General John C. Fremont, had been overwhelmingly defeated, but that four years later it swept into power again under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln.

Never having been defeated for public office himself, Senator Bridges counseled that the Party need only profit from past errors, get in stride, and then drive ahead again toward victory.

Said the Senator:

"The Republican Party finds itself in a position comparable to that in 1856, when its first standard bearer, General John C. Fremont was overwhelmingly defeated. During the days following that defeat, do you suppose the head of Abraham Lincoln was bowed? Do you think that he despaired for the future of the Party? Do you think that he tolerated suggestions and counsel that the new-born Party be buried and that a still newer Party be created to take its place? On the contrary, Lincoln knew that the Party had been built on a solid foundation; that it was the only Party that was soundly progressive; that it was the only Party that had vision, the boldness and the will to fight for 'the rights of man.' With a faith that behooves us to imitate, he fought back and led the Republican Party to a glorious victory in 1860.

### Party of True Liberalism

"I submit that the Republican Party has been down through the years the Party of true liberalism and it is time that we took steps to emphasize our true colors. The Republican Party has always maintained sound, forward-looking policies. I need not recite its long record of progressive legislation except to submit that the Party has sought and obtained protection and benefits for the laborer and the farmer commensurate with the progress of the Nation. The important thing to remember is that this legislation was not 'emergency legislation.' It was not enacted in a spell of frantic fear and haste. It was just ordinary, every day, progressive Republican legislation. Yes, and it began in the Horse and Buggy Days!

"We of the Republican Party must begin now to prepare ourselves for the coming struggle between clashing political and economic doctrines. It will be a struggle for individual expression, opportunity and economic freedom as against a decreed existence on patterns fashioned in government study rooms.

"The Republican Party has stated plainly that it is in favor of sound Social Security. I am in favor of sound Social Security. I do not believe however that so many workers should be excluded from the benefits of its provisions. I should like to extend to

(Continued on Page 4)

## LANDON, IN LINCOLN DINNER ADDRESS, PLACES CURRENT ISSUES ABOVE PARTY; COUNSELS "UNHURRIED DELIBERATION"

### MRS. LANDON COMES EAST WITH PARTY LEADER; PLANNED SOCIAL ENGAGEMENTS KEEP BOTH BUSY

In the role of Guest of Honor at the Fifty-First Annual Lincoln Dinner of the National Republican Club, Former Governor Alfred M. Landon made his first important address as titular head of the Republican party since the 1936 elections. The speech, the highlight of which was his plea for a non-partisan opposition to the recently proposed plan to enlarge the Supreme Court, was brief, clear and direct. It was broadcast over the blue network of the National Broadcasting Company, over a nationwide Mutual Broadcasting System hook-up, and to the Atlantic seaboard states by Stations WHN and WMCA.

Sharing headline positions with Mr. Landon on the Lincoln Dinner program were United States Senator H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, and Dean William Jesse Baird of Berea College, Berea, Ky. The Rev. Joseph R. Sizoo of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas pronounced the Invocation. More than a thousand Republicans and their friends attended the dinner, and the reception which preceded it.

Mrs. Landon accompanied the former Governor to New York for this first important Republican gathering of 1937. They resided at the Murray Hill Hotel, as had been Mr. Landon's custom when in New York, but because of a crowded schedule of luncheons, receptions, dinners, theatre parties and conferences they were seldom to be found "at home."

### Reception in Club Lounge

Mr. Landon's activities were begun almost immediately upon his arrival, Thursday, February 11th. David Hinshaw, former Kansan, friend and political aide of the Governor, gave a luncheon for him at the National Republican Club to which some forty local Party leaders and friends were invited. Later that same day the former Governor and Presidential candidate was guest of honor at a reception in the Club's lounge. More than six hundred members and guests came to pay their respects to the Party's standard-bearer in the last campaign.

Thursday night, Mr. and Mrs. Landon were dinner guests at the home of Mrs. Ogden Reid. On Friday at noon Mr. Landon had luncheon with a group of newspaper correspondents. In the afternoon while Mrs. Landon was being entertained by the Women's National Republican Club, the Governor was guest at a reception in the home

(Continued on Page 5)

### NOTICE OF MARCH MEETING

The regular March meeting of the National Republican Club will be held in the Clubhouse on Tuesday, March 16th, at 8:30 P. M. It is expected that the Nominating Committee will make its report on officers and members of the Executive Committee for the coming year.

The report of the By-Laws Committee which appears on Page Six of this Bulletin will be voted upon.

## HUGE BEEFSTEAK CROWD EATS, DRINKS AND STARES AT GALA FEBRUARY RUCKUS

Well, they turned out en masse for that February Beefsteak Dinner. The reservation total ran so high that the dining-room on the Tenth Floor wouldn't accommodate the crowd. As a result the lounge on the Second Floor was turned into a banquet hall and the festivities were spotted there.

Manager Gibson had the butchers kill the fatted steers for this occasion. The supply of rare red meat seemed endless, preceded as it was by huge shrimp cocktails, and accompanied as it was by monstrous pitchers of nut-brown ale.

But delicacies for the taste weren't all that were served up for "The Boys of '72," under whose auspices the frolic was staged. There were delights for the eye as well. (Editor's note: check for details with Myles Sawrey or Phil Eltinge.) Madame Satan was here in person. So was Cleopatra's ghost. So was that mythical "Lady With the Veils." And then there was George Smith, raconteur and character portrayer.

Dr. Gordon M. GaNun started things and turned the program over to Louis Gunther. Louis said a few well-chosen words of welcome whereupon Bill McHose took up the role of master of ceremonies and introduced the specialty numbers.

The committee in charge of arrangements consisted of Charles Drake, C. Fred GaNun, Gordon M. GaNun, B. C. Hill, C. N. Pitcher, Edward Rager, Myles Sawrey and Thomas H. Silver.



**NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CLUB**  
54-56 West 40th Street  
New York City

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154

**TEXT OF LANDON SPEECH  
AT LINCOLN DAY DINNER**

It is fitting that we as Americans should gather on each anniversary of Lincoln's birth to pay tribute to him. For, as his contemporary, Edward Everett, once said: "National recollections are the foundations of national character." And there can be no recollections better fitted to preserve the foundations of our character as a nation, than the enduring memory of Abraham Lincoln. He was, and remains, one of the great moral forces of our national life, and in the final accounting it is the moral force of a nation which shapes its destiny.

It is always well to remember those simple and fundamental qualities which made Lincoln a moral force—which enabled him to lead the nation through some of its darkest days. He possessed humility. He believed in the combined wisdom of the people. He had abiding spiritual faith.

Lincoln knew toil with scant return. He knew cold and hardship. He knew want and hunger. He knew the utter weariness of body which came from these. And he knew the dark hopelessness that men feel when brought face to face with the overwhelming odds of nature.

**Nature Taught Honesty**

These experiences gave him a true humility—for no man can strive with, and know, the great forces of nature without being humble. Nature chastened him. She taught him that she cannot be deceived, or cheated, or cajoled. These experiences gave him an honesty that was a part of his very bone and muscle. He well and fully earned that name of highest tribute—Honest Abe.

Lincoln was great in character, in the integrity of his civic virtue, in righteous conviction, in his strength to live his beliefs. But underlying all these traits was a deep spiritual faith. Men today need such faith. Without it there can be no enduring security for this, or any nation. Men need such faith for the preservation of the freedom for which our government was founded—and for which Abraham Lincoln made every sacrifice.

When I accepted the invitation to come to this meeting I planned to make a few

**CLUB OFFICERS FOR 1937  
TO BE SELECTED SOON**

At the regular February meeting held on Feb. 16th, nine members of the Club were elected unanimously to the Nominating Committee charged with the duty of selecting a slate of officers and members of the Executive Committee for the coming year.

In accordance with the By-Laws these members had been nominated by petition and their names posted on the Bulletin Board 20 days prior to the date of the February meeting. Those men elected to the Nominating Committee are:

Samuel A. Berger

Robert L. Bliss

John R. Davies

Gordon M. GaNun

Charles E. Heydt

Harold C. Jesse

Ramsay Peugnet

Theodore Roosevelt

Henry G. Van Veen

The first meeting of the committee was held Wednesday evening, February 24th. Suggestions from the membership of the Club for positions in the incoming administration will be given every consideration.

**PLENTY OF CORNED BEEF  
AND IRISH REVELRY AT  
SAINT PAT'S DAY PARTY**

With the pleasant memories of the February Beefsteak Dinner still fresh, there is much enthusiasm for the St. Pat's Day Corned Beef and Cabbage revels to be held, of course, on March 17th at the Clubhouse.

Almost every member who attended the February affair has already signed up for the next party, the atmosphere of which will be appropriate to the memory of the Irish saint. Members may bring guests and are urged to make reservations as early as possible so that adequate preparations can be made.

There will be an appropriate door prize as well as a surprise in the way of entertainment. Tickets are scaled at \$2.50 each and may be charged against house accounts.

informal remarks to you as a Republican talking to fellow Republicans. Since then events have occurred in our national life which make it out of place for me to talk on a party basis. The issues raised are greater than any party. They concern the whole of us. They are worthy of unhurried deliberation by the Congress. They will not wisely yield to partisan discussion either within or without the Congress. The whole future of our country is involved. Upon these issues I have strong convictions, but I shall not avail myself of this occasion to discuss them further.

In the past it has been a boast in this country that politics end at the waters' edge. While this grave matter, which goes to the very foundation of our government, is pending, let us resolve, each and every one of us, to prove ourselves Americans by doing our best to end politics within the waters' edge.

And, with humbleness of heart, let us pray to the God of our fathers that, now as in the days of old, He will be "for a spirit of judgment to him that sitteth in judgment, and for strength to them that turn the battle to the gate."

**LINCOLN HIGHLY EDUCATED  
IS DEAN BAIRD'S OPINION  
OF GREAT EMANCIPATOR**

To Dean William Jesse Baird of Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, were entrusted the major portion of the memorial aspects of the Lincoln Dinner program. Dean Baird, who lives in the very heart of the country in which Abraham Lincoln was reared, is a recognized authority on Lincolniana. He brought to the dinner a wealth of folktales and anecdotes about Lincoln, beyond those that have come to be regarded as historical necessities. His address bore the title LINCOLN, THE EDUCATED.

First Dean Baird portrayed the "unschooled, untutored, uncouth backwoodsman" whom Lincoln would have been the first to admit he was. He told of the hardships, the lack of school advantages, and the attitude toward learning of Lincoln's early neighbors. There were only a few books that he could obtain, but these he mastered and they contained the elements of "a movable university molding a life."

**Schooled by Life Itself**

But there were compensating factors, Dean Baird pointed out. Lincoln's inheritance was rooted in those who came to America in search of freedom and independence and "he drank the valorous youth of a new world." He "went to school where Life itself was master."

Continuing Dean Baird said:

There are probably few people who value the fragments of time as Lincoln did. When he was in his twenties he was clerk in, and part owner of, a general store in the small town of New Salem. The limited trade gave Lincoln almost unlimited leisure. He might have spent his free time in whittling or in pitching horse shoes, but he studied.

In the words of Lincoln, "The store soon winked out," because, as it was said, "His partner drank too much, and Lincoln read too much."

Lincoln acquired another mark of the educated man, a vocation. In 1837 he moved to Springfield to begin the practice of law. Who would say that he did not excel in his profession? He could win his cases at the bar against the most learned and worthy opponents. His strength as a lawyer lay in cases where the fundamental right was clear. He stuck to simple, central truths.

**All Could Understand**

Undoubtedly one of the big aids to Lincoln in all he undertook was his ability to use the English language. He was always dissatisfied with conversation or speeches he could not understand, and was not content unless his own speeches were plain enough for anybody to understand.

Measured by the standards of ethical character, Lincoln's education was complete. He said "I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower where I thought a flower would grow."

He acknowledged reliance upon the Supreme Being. "That the Almighty does make use of human agencies and directly intervenes in human affairs is one of the plainest statements of the Bible. I have had so many evidences of His direction, so many instances where I have been controlled by some other power than my own will, that I cannot doubt this power comes from above."

To his neighbors he was authority in all

(Continued on Page 4)



# OLD SYSTEM NEVER REPRESENTATIVE IN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS SAYS CURRAN AS HE EXAMINES NEW "PR" MEASURE

By HON. THOMAS J. CURRAN  
Minority Leader, Board of Aldermen

One of the questions most commonly heard now-a-days, among citizens with some degree of interest in the public business is: "What is Proportional Representation (hereinafter referred to as PR) and why? What was the matter with the old system previously used in the election of our legislative representatives?" The answer is simply that the old system never was really representative. It was a system of government based upon political conquest rather than upon representation for the various groups that make up our body politic.

For example: In 1936, in the city of New York, the Democrats and Republicans together cast about 2,350,000 votes for candidates for the office of state senator. Of this number about 1,750,000 were cast for Democratic candidates and over 600,000 for Republican candidates. That is, almost 25 per cent of the voters, (omitting for the moment Socialists and other minor groups) voted for Republicans to represent them in the state Senate. And what happened? Every one of the 23 state senators elected from the city of New York was a Democrat! With about 76 per cent of the vote the Democrats captured 100 per cent of the Senate and 600,000 Republicans, a group larger than the entire population of many of our great cities, has no representation whatever! There is one senator for every 76,000 Democrats and no senators for 600,000 Republicans! This is what I call government by conquest. For the next two years the Republicans of New York City will have no voice in the State Senate at Albany.

## How Party Has Suffered

We have suffered for many years in just the same way from the operation of this system in our city government. In 1935, about 500,000 Republican and Fusion voters elected only three Aldermen in this city while about 1,700,000, or less than four times as many Democratic voters elected 62 Aldermen! For several years previous to 1934 about a half million Republicans in this city had only one Alderman out of sixty-five!

PR then is a system designed to break down that kind of set-up. The thought behind PR is that any appreciably large group of citizens espousing a particular political philosophy is entitled, as a matter of political right, to representation in legislative bodies in proportion to the percentage of the total vote cast by such group at the polls. To many New Yorkers PR may seem like "something new under the sun" in politics. As a matter of fact, it is not. It has been in use in many communities in the United States for many years and for a much longer period in Europe.

So far it has been tried only in municipalities in America but in some European countries the system, in one form or another, is used for all legislative elections including those for the national assemblies. Of the many forms of PR in use, the simplest, and, in my opinion, the fairest is the "list" system. This is the method generally employed in Europe. In the "list" plan each political group nominates a ticket, or "list" of candidates for the legislative places to be filled.

If, for example, there are ten councilmen to be elected, each party puts forward a list of ten names. At the close of the polls on election day, the first count taken is for the purpose of ascertaining what percentage of the electorate voted for the Democratic list; the Republican list; etc. After this proportion is figured out and it is learned that, for instance, 50 per cent of the people voted for the Republican list, 30 per cent for the Democratic list and 20 per cent for the Socialist list, the new council shall then consist of five Republicans, three Democrats and two Socialists. The individuals receiving the greatest number of votes on their respective lists, up to the proportion of the whole allowed to each party, are then declared elected.

## Constitutionality a Worry

I am informed that the Charter Commission, for what reason I do not know, gave no consideration whatever to this plan in their deliberations. Possibly the constitutional question worried them for under this system it would be theoretically possible for a Socialist receiving 50,000 votes to be declared elected while a Democrat or Republican with 100,000 votes might be declared defeated because of the proportional limitation.

The system that we are to use in New York is much more complicated and, as I see it, less satisfactory. It is really not PR at all, properly speaking, but rather a species of preferential voting which is very often confused with PR. In preferential voting the voter has a "first choice," "second choice" and so on. Each succeeding choice of the voter has, of course, a diminishing value from the preceding ones. The voter never knows for whom his vote is finally counted. If your "first choice" is declared elected before your vote is reached in the count your vote is then credited to the person standing next highest in the order of preference indicated on your ballot who is still lacking the quota of votes he needs for election. This quota is fixed at 75,000. Any candidate receiving that number of votes is declared elected and he cannot be credited with any more votes than this quota.

## Hare System Defined

So far as I know this is the first time a quota has been thus arbitrarily arrived at. The method usually employed in preferential voting is the so-called Hare system. In the Hare system there is no quota fixed until the vote has been counted. The quota is then determined by dividing the total vote cast for all candidates by the number of places to be filled, plus one. All candidates

receiving the amount of the resultant quotient are elected. This is simple enough. In the system we are going to use there is no fixed number to be elected. We cannot know how many councilmen we are to have in this city next year until after the polls close on next election night and we find out how many times 75,000 will go into the total number of votes cast for all councilmen.

Under PR, however, if ten councilmen are to be elected, the citizen can vote for only one. While he may indicate his order of preference among the entire ten his vote ultimately is cast for some one, and only one, of the candidates. The argument is that, in such a situation, every citizen has a clear constitutional right to vote for ten instead of one and, on this point, PR has already been upset in two states whose constitutions are virtually the same as that of the State of New York. So it is not yet entirely certain that we shall have this system here this year.

## Cites Alternative System

The alternative system provided in the charter, in the event that PR had been beaten in the referendum last Fall, was that the Council should be elected from our existing State Senate districts. The people however, in voting for PR automatically repudiated the senate district system. It seems to me therefore, that if PR should be invalidated in the court it would sink the entire charter for there would be no legal way to elect members of the Council. If it should happen that we must choose our next Council from Senate districts it will be just too bad for the Republican party in the city of New York. The best we could hope for in a council elected on this basis would be one member and we might easily have none at all.

Under the present system countless thousands of Republican votes are literally thrown away every year because of the fact that these voters happen to live in hopelessly Democratic districts where our candidates are beaten by four and five to one.

These loyal men and women, just as good Republicans as any Republican who lives in the 10th or 15th Assembly districts, have thus been all their lives without representation in our city legislature. But now, with the candidates for the Council running for election in the boroughs at large these votes can no longer be killed off by the vicious system of gerrymandering districts.

We will now be able to consolidate our entire voting strength behind one ticket for Councilmen in such a manner as to make every vote count. I know something about the kind of magnificent workers we have had in these politically depressed areas for all these years. Undaunted by the worst of prospects, however bleak and drear, they stuck at their hopeless task year after year in territories where not even a miracle could have crowned their efforts with victory. Their labor will be in vain no longer. With a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all-together we can once more send to the City Hall a group of up-standing fighting, progressive representatives to uphold the principles and the dignity of the G.O.P. and to give our beloved Father Knickerbocker the sort of good government that he deserves.



## LINCOLN HIGHLY EDUCATED

(Continued from Page 2)

disputes, pacificator in all quarrels, arbitrator, judge, respected by all who came to know him. If to be honest, faithful to duty, loyal to conviction regardless of consequences, if to bring freedom to the oppressed, to be a servant of mankind, to be inspired by faith, uplifted by hope, and if to exercise charity and to display justice are attributes of character, then Lincoln had the character of a truly educated man.

Tolerance is another standard by which to judge the education of a man. No one in public life was more misunderstood than was Lincoln. No man endured more severe criticism.

### Replied to Seward

In reply to Seward, who as Secretary of State had virtually advised the President to abdicate and offered himself as dictator of national policies, Lincoln wrote, "I remark that if this must be done, I must do it. When a general line of policy is adopted, I apprehend there is no danger of its being changed without good reason or continuing to be a subject of unnecessary debate; still, upon points arising in its progress I wish, and suppose I am entitled to have, the advice of all the Cabinet."

A saving factor in Lincoln's dealing with people and problems was his sense of humor. He said once, "They say I tell a great many stories; I reckon I do, but I found in the course of a long experience that common people—common people, take them as they run, are more easily influenced and informed through the medium of a broad illustration than in any other way, and as to what the hypercritical few may think, I don't care."

Patriotism is often regarded as desirable in and for itself, but Lincoln's patriotism was certainly that of an educated mind. He did not belong to that group which says, "My country, right or wrong—nevertheless, my country." He said, "My country must ever be right, and when wrong, must acknowledge that it is wrong and must be set right." As for government, he believed its legitimate object "is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done, but cannot do at all, or cannot do so well in their separate individual capacities. In all that people can individually do for themselves, the government ought not to interfere."

It is given to few men to enunciate a principle of government by which men can live for years—"a government of the people, by the people, for the people," a government which should "not perish from the earth."

If to be educated one must be able to read Greek and Latin, must have traveled in foreign countries, have completed a curriculum and had conferred on one degrees by formally organized institutions of learning, Lincoln was not educated. If we grant that the ability to adapt oneself to one's environment, to understand the life and habits of the people with whom and for whom one works, to know the history and purposes of one's nation, to know the currents and philosophies of government that have influenced nations, to understand the changes that have destroyed them and preserved them; if to have conferred on one the titles of "Honest Abe," "The Man of the People," "The Hero of the Hour," "Emancipator,"—if these are the marks of an educated man, Lincoln was educated.

## BRIDGES CALLS ON PARTY TO FIGHT FOR VICTORY

(Continued from Page 1)

those of our citizens engaged in agriculture, among others, the same aids for security as we do for the industrial workers. If Social Security is sound for the average working man, it is sound for the farmer.

"Provisions of the Act applying to Old Age Assistance and the Old Age Retirement Plan are well intended steps towards the solution of this problem. We are aware of the fact that in the complex world of today, the productive life of our citizens is becoming shorter due to ever increasing efficiency in methods of production. Many of our citizens are finding it difficult to accumulate sufficient reserves to carry them through their declining years in reasonable comfort.

### Must Not Penalize Thrift

"The present Act raises a vital question of procedure. We cannot afford in this Nation to impose a penalty on thrift any more than we can afford to place a premium on unemployment. Real study should be given to the question of whether or not a reasonable Old Age Pension, currently financed, granted as a matter of right, and, in such a way, not penalizing thrift, might not be a more equitable solution of this problem and more consistent with American ideals.

"I believe that the present Corporate Surplus Tax places a penalty on thrift and will encourage unemployment. Although the principle of the tax, within limitations, may have some merit, I believe that the law enacted is unsound. It is, indeed, fortunate for America that it was not in effect prior to the recent depression.

"I was very happy to learn recently that the President has decided to make a study of the Unemployment Relief situation. I think that is a very constructive step. It is my understanding that he intends to study these three questions:

1. For what parts of the unemployed population should governments assume some responsibility?
2. What kind of relief should be given?
3. How should the cost be distributed among the Federal, State and local governments?

"The problem of providing relief for the unemployed continues to be a serious problem in this nation and it is time that we strive for a more workable solution.

"Outside of accomplishing its primary purpose of providing the necessities of life to the needy, the system in vogue has done nothing to permanently alleviate the conditions or to solve the problem.

### Need of Survey Cited

"The apportionment of relief should be based on an up to date survey of those

needy persons who are unemployed. Such Federal relief funds as are disbursed should be given as grants in aid to the states. Local administration is essential and all relief workers should be selected on the basis of merit. The Federal government should have supervisory powers where Federal contributions are made.

"The question of reorganizing the government is again before the people.

"It is plain to be seen, however, that any plan may contain artful devices for creating power sufficient to jeopardize or even wreck our constitutional system of checks and balances. The American people should, I believe the Republican Party will, be vigilant and on the alert to expose any such plans.

"The President's reorganization plan would concentrate further power in the hands of one man, the Chief Executive.

"I am particularly opposed to the abolishment of the office of the Comptroller General and the substitution of a post audit by an Auditor General. Such a plan dismisses the watch dog and provides for a check-up after the money is taken.

"I am opposed to exploitation of our Civil Service System. I advocate the widest possible application of Civil Service, with competitive examinations for all posts. I am heartily in favor of a bi-partisan, independent Civil Service Commission.

"The President's recent message relative to the reorganization of the judicial branch of the government was amazing, but confirmed the veracity of Republican speakers who last fall, were scoffed at by countless administration spokesmen stating that no such move was contemplated.

### Strikes at Foundations

"Practically every citizen of our nation realizes the subtle objective in this movement to reorganize the judicial branch of the government. No one defends inefficiency in any court but every thoughtful citizen will object strenuously to the use of alleged inefficiency as a vehicle to throttle or change the viewpoint or makeup of the Federal judiciary. This move attempts to tear down the very foundations upon which American freedom has been built. To those who have preceded, but above all, to those who will follow us, we have the solemn duty to defeat this proposed outrage.

"The President's plan to reorganize the judicial branch of the government should be read in the same light with his plan to reorganize the executive branch of the government. They give a clear perspective of the aims and objectives of the present administration. Both reorganization plans are component parts of a program which has not yet been revealed in its entirety. What would the clear mind of Lincoln say?

"We may not be in a position to control legislation but we can exert a wholesome influence on legislative proposals by acting as a constructive critic. We can work for the elimination of unsound, impractical provisions in bills sponsored by the administration. We can in no better way prove the value of a two-party system of government than by being a strong, vigilant and constructive minority."



## National Republican Club

The following have been recommended by the Membership Committee for election:

### NON-RESIDENT

NAME	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS	PROPOSED BY	SECONDED BY
BARBER, HENRY U. JR.	Dentist	86 Iroquois Road, Tuckahoe, N. Y.	GORDON M. GANUN	CONRAD N. PITCHER
GRACE, THOMAS M.	Dentist	Waycross, Ga.	GORDON M. GANUN	CONRAD N. PITCHER
YOUNG, JAMES J.	Manufacturer	Cicero, N. Y.	GORDON M. GANUN	OTTO C. RISCH

### JUNIOR NON-RESIDENT

NAME	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS	PROPOSED BY	SECONDED BY
BARTON, JAMES J.	Insurance	480 Mountainview Ave., Orange, N. J.	WILLIAM P. BREEDING	ROBERT L. BLISS

### LANDON PLACES CURRENT ISSUES ABOVE PARTY

*(Continued from Page 1)*

of Kenneth F. Simpson, New York County Leader.

After the Lincoln Dinner, on both Saturday and Sunday the Landons had a full calendar of engagements. Monday began with a breakfast conference with Publisher Harold B. Johnson of Watertown. Mr. Landon lunched with the staff of the "New York Times" and between meals held conferences. Among those closeted with him were David Hinshaw, Geoffrey Parsons, chief editorial writer of the "New York Herald Tribune"; Dr. Ralph W. Robey, financial editor of the "Financial World" and financial advisor to the Governor during the campaign; John R. Crews, Kings County Leader; John J. Hopkins, chairman of the Lincoln Dinner; William B. Millar and Dudley Field Malone, who was Collector of the Port of New York under President Wilson.

The Lincoln Dinner this year, under the direction of Chairman John J. Hopkins, was an acknowledged success from all points of view. In addition to the large attendance and the complete radio coverage of the event, Governor Landon's speech was recorded by all four leading newsreel producers, and the proceedings were shot by photographers from all of the important agencies.

Fifteen reporters occupied the press-table including Miss Jane Rockwell of Topeka, who came East with the Landons.

Other members of the executive committee of the Lincoln Dinner Committee were A. Perry Osborn, Frederick F. Greenman and Phillip B. Thurston, Vice-Chairmen; Conrad N. Pitcher, Treasurer; David W. Peck, Secretary; and Don Wilson, Assistant Secretary. A. I. Menin was in charge of ticket sales.

(FOR COMPLETE TEXT OF GOVERNOR LANDON'S SPEECH SEE P. 2)

### WITNESSES TO BE HEARD BY SEMINAR COMMITTEE ON NEW DEAL COURT PLAN

The Seminar held its first meeting of 1937 on Monday, March 8th, upon the call of Chairman Ezra Hinshaw. The primary purpose of the meeting was to organize and to project a program which will be of interest to the largest possible number of Club members.

Among the matters to be taken up immediately will be a series of hearings on the New Deal Administration's proposal to enlarge the United States Supreme Court. Hearings will be conducted after the manner of the Senate Judiciary Committee. "Witnesses" will be called before the group, by invitation of course, and for an hour will analyze the various factors involved. They will also be asked to declare their position as regards the plan, and in a round-table session will be questioned about it.

The present Seminar plan proposes to bring before the group members of the various political parties, some of whom, it is expected, will favor the Administration's view-point.

Several men of wide reputation have already indicated their willingness to appear in response to tentative bids from the Seminar.

Other questions will be studied, including those which bear directly on the coming city elections. Watch for announcements. All members are welcome.

That new picture on the west wall of the dining-room is the gift of Moses Tanenbaum. Bearing the title "Gate of Ispahn," it is one of the finest creations of the artist, Edward Lord Weeks. It was painted in 1894.

Mr. Tanenbaum's gift brings to a new high level the service he has performed for the Club in the many years of his fellowship here.

### YOUNG GOP'S WILL WORK WITH SENATOR BRIDGES AS HIS RESEARCH GROUP

The offer of the New York Young Republican Club National Affairs Committee to act as a research group was accepted by Senator H. Styles Bridges while he was in New York to address the Lincoln Dinner.

The Senator was tendered a luncheon by the National Affairs Committee on Saturday, Feb. 13th, which was attended by more than one hundred Young Republicans and members of the National Republican Club. He pictured the processes of the United States Senate at work and explained the sensations of a "freshman" member of the group to which he was just elected.

Senator Bridges expressed his pleasure at the offer of the Young Republican Club to cooperate with him in the matter of research on important national problems, and then listened while a sample report was presented by the Committee.

Earlier in the week Senator Bridges, like Governor Landon, had been guest of honor at several luncheons and dinners. George H. Sibley, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee, was host at a midnight gathering following the Lincoln Dinner, Friday night.

### PITCHER, ERNST NAMED TO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Conrad N. Pitcher, long time chairman of the House Committee, was elected to the Executive Committee of the Club at the January meeting. Mr. Pitcher fills a vacancy created by the resignation of General James G. Harbord.

At the February meeting Walter E. Ernst was elected to the Executive Committee to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. Mr. Coudert remains as First Vice-President and thus becomes an ex-officio member of the committee.

## BY-LAWS GROUP SUGGESTS VARIETY OF REVISIONS TO CLARIFY CLUB RULES

The Committee for revision of the Club's By-Laws, of which William S. Bennet is Chairman, after several meetings, submits eleven recommendations to be acted upon by the Club membership at the next regular monthly meeting.

For lack of sufficient space here the full text of the By-Laws affected is not quoted. Those members who wish to compare the suggested changes with the present clauses are requested to refer to the copies of the By-Laws which are to be found in the Library, or in the President's office.

Briefly the proposed revisions are as follows:

1. Where any article as revised has more than one paragraph, each paragraph shall be given a section number.

2. Articles II was amended to read as follows:

"The objects of this Club shall be: To promote the cause of good government throughout the United States; to advocate, promote, proclaim and maintain the principles of the Republican Party; to promote an active interest in politics among all citizens of the United States; to encourage voting at primaries in order that honest and capable men may be nominated; to defend the purity of the ballot, to advocate, recommend and endorse worthy persons as candidates for public office; and to do such other work as may be to the best interest of the United States of America."

3. The first paragraph of Article IV shall be changed to Section 3 of Article III and the name of Article III shall be changed from "Officers" to "Officers and Committees."

4. The name of Article IV shall be changed from "Committees" to "Nominations." The word "resident" shall be omitted from Section 7, line three and Section 9, line two the following shall be inserted as Section 8:

"Any member nominated for an office or a committee vacancy may decline to be a candidate by filing notice in writing to that effect with the Recording Secretary at least eight days before the April meeting. Such notice so filed shall remove such member's name from the list of names nominated."

5. Article V, Section 1, shall be amended by inserting the following as the third sentence:

"In the case of a tie vote the presiding officer shall place the names of those who are tied for that office on slip of paper and deposit them in some re-

## 10th A. D. TO DANCE AT HOTEL ASTOR

The Annual Ball of the 10th A. D. is once again on the Calendar—for Thursday, March 18th, at the Astor. From a check-up around the Clubhouse, we find that practically all the "party-minded" party members are planning to attend.

Alfred J. Bohlinger, Chairman of the Committee, promises that this affair will at least equal any previously held. Arrangements have been made for a brilliant orchestra and a floor show of eight unusual acts.

Tickets can be obtained from Miss Blenheim at the Young Gop's office on the ninth floor of the Club House. The price is only \$1.00.

## YOUNG WOMEN HOLD FIRST AFFAIR OF '37

The Cocktail Party given by the Young Women's Republican Club at the Hotel Madison last Saturday afternoon brought out about 200—and they were all glad they came.

Elsa Gardner, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, was assisted by Florence Van Veen, heading the Hostesses, and Glenwood Jones, leading the Young Gop's Stag line.

ceptacle, and such slips shall be withdrawn by the person acting as Secretary in a number equal to the vacancies for which the candidates are tied."

The first sentence of Section 3 shall be changed to read as follows:

"The polls for election of officers and committees hereunder shall be opened from four to ten p.m.

"Resident members" shall be omitted from line four. The words "resident members of the Club" shall be omitted from line four of Section 4 and the word "with" inserted between the words "constitutes" and "themselves," in line five of Section 5.

6. Article VII shall be amended by omitting the words "Committee on Library and Publications" from line seven of Section 1.

7. Article XI shall be amended by adding the following as Section 3.

"The election of any member of the Executive Committee as President, Vice-President, Secretary or Treasurer vacates his office as an elected member of the Executive Committee."

8. Article XIII, Section 1, shall be amended by substituting the word "employees" for the word "servants" in line five.

9. Article XVIII shall be amended by omitting from lines four and five, the words "at luncheons."

10. Article XIX shall be changed by adding the words "for membership" to the end of Section 1, item five.

11. Article XXIV, Section 1 shall be amended by striking out "eight-thirty" and inserting in its place "eight" in line three.

## CLUB CALENDAR

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1937

Monthly Meeting 8:30 p. m.  
Report of Nominating Committee

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1937

ST. PATRICK'S PARTY  
7:00 p. m. Price \$2.50  
State Affairs Committee 8:00 p. m.  
James Moreland will discuss:  
"The Road Building Program of New York and its Effect on Taxation"  
Lea Steiner will discuss:  
"Housing Legislation"

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1937

Seminar Committee 8:00 p. m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1937

DEBATE

Town Hall Speakers Club  
vs

National Republican Club  
Dinner at 6:30. Debate to follow  
Question to be announced

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1937

State Affairs Committee 8:00 p. m.  
George McKenzie will discuss:  
"Temporary and Permanent Relief Legislation"  
Joseph Nudelman will discuss:  
"The Principles of Workmen's Compensation and their Extension to the Field of Negligence"

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1937

Seminar Committee 8:00 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1937

City Affairs Committee 8:00 p. m.  
Leo Steiner will discuss:  
"The Housing Problem in New York City"

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1937

Membership Committee 5:00 p. m.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1937

Executive Committee 8:00 p. m.


TUESDAY APRIL 20, 1937

Election of Officers  
ANNUAL MEETING 8:00 p. m.  
Monthly Meeting 8:30 p. m.

## MORE NEW MAGAZINES

Three more magazines will come to the library regularly until further notice as the gift of Frank Tichenor, publisher. They are SPUR, AERO DIGEST and SPORTSMANS PILOT. George Abrams acted as contact man between Mr. Tichenor and the Club's reading room.





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